

HARDEN SAYS BOYS IGNORE OWN DIGNITY

Thinks They Have Failed to Understand Account Against Them.

MUST SHOW GOOD FAITH

LONDON, January 1.—The Times today quotes an article appearing in Die Zukunft of Berlin on December 14, in which Maximilian Harden, its editor, appeals to Germany to make a demonstration of good faith and readiness to secure confidence by giving guarantees.

The article asserts that the German people fail to face the facts about their own position and allied opinions. First, it says, the German people accepted the "official lie," invented in order to conceal the responsibility of the emperor for eventual defeat, that Germany had been wantonly attacked, and, second, when defeat came the German people let off their rulers too easily. It says, the German people do not really understand the account which is being made up against them, which Herr Harden describes as "fifty-one months of brutal rule in Belgium, during which every law of humanity was broken, the devastation of northern France, air raids against all law, the custom of sinking passenger and hospital ships, secret agreements with the British and the French, the smuggling of explosives, bacilli and incendiary instruments into neutral countries, and everywhere bribery, fraud and theft."

Herr Harden asserts that the German people do not realize the situation they have to face; and after expressing the belief that the allied victors, that the German revolution is a fraud, urges Germany to approach the allied powers with assurances that Germany really places all her hopes in the abandonment of militaristic ambitions and the creation of a new world.

Legislative Arrangement.

COPENHAGEN, January 1.—The new bill for Germany's legislative organizations, according to a semi-official dispatch from Berlin, provides for a people's house and a state house. The members of the state house will be appointed by the parliaments of the federated states. A referendum is provided in case of disagreements between the two houses or between the president and the house.

Church Protest Hits Hoffmann.

BERLIN, Wednesday, January 1.—Three thousand members of the newly organized Christian people's party, which succeeds the former centrists, met in the city hall today to protest against the education in Unter den Linden at noon today and made a vehement protest against the ministry of religion. Adolf Hoffmann, independent socialist, who has become unpopular in the circles of the ministry, is the author of legislation opposing religious liberty in parochial schools. The demonstration was led by the pastor of the church of St. Nikolai, who is a candidate for the national assembly.

Search for Bolshevik Envoy.

BERLIN, January 1.—Intelligent search was made for M. Radke, head of the Bolshevik mission to Germany, throughout Berlin today. He was not discovered and it is believed that he is hiding here. His presence in Berlin is causing the majority socialists a considerable embarrassment and the search was continued at today's meeting of the cabinet.

Liebknecht Proposal Fails.

COPENHAGEN, January 2.—Dr. Liebknecht's proposal for a sharp dissent in the Spartacist congress at Berlin on Tuesday, according to advices received here, was rejected.

Claims Rapid Demobilization.

LONDON, January 2.—Gustave Norder, one of the members of the Ebert government in Germany, is quoted in an interview printed in the Times as saying that the demobilization of the German army is proceeding much more rapidly than was at first believed possible.

BIGBIG U. S. WARSHIPS TO LEAD WORLD'S

(Continued from First Page.)

During a discussion of a proposed appropriation of \$2,500,000 for increasing the water supply at Key West by laying a 130-mile pipe line, these ships, he said, will afford ample protection to the great ports from enemy attacks.

For Adding to N. Y. Navy Yard.

He recommended that \$2,500,000 be appropriated for purchasing land adjacent to the New York navy yard which was owned at one time by the government, but which was sold in 1891 and 1892. The growth of the navy yard now makes necessary the purchase of the land, he said.

D. C. MEN IN CASUALTIES.

Four Washingtonians are named in the casualty list of today, issued by the War Department. Corp. John G. Utterback, whose next of kin is given as Mrs. F. Utterback, is reported as having died of disease.

Others, who are reported as severely wounded, are: Maj. Drew Linard, with Mrs. Sarah Linard as next of kin; Lieut. Ralph E. Ladue, with Fred W. Ladue as next of kin, and Sergt. John Winkelmeyer, with Mrs. Margaret Winkelmeyer as next of kin.

LIQUOR RAD CASE ARGUED IN COURT

Counsel for James White Relies on Constitution in Legal Battle.

ATTACKS ACTS OF POLICE

Answer was filed this morning in the United States branch of the Police Court by Maj. Pullman, E. B. Hesse, property clerk, and W. G. Stott, a sergeant of the police department, to the order to show cause why the police should not surrender liquor unlawfully taken from James White. Arguments taken were heard by Judge Hardison, presiding. R. L. Miller appeared for White and P. H. Stephens, assistant corporation counsel, for the police department.

Admits Possession.

The answer admits possession of the property, but contends right of seizure and possession under the military zone law and the Sheppard law, and pleads that to order the surrender of the property in question would be to deprive the United States of evidence.

Attorney Miller based his argument on the grounds that White's property had been taken without due process of law, and that the military zone law and the Sheppard law are unconstitutional. He also based his argument on the United States Constitution and the doctrine of the old common law which makes a man's house his castle.

Claim of Illegal Purpose.

The government contends that the whisky in his possession, the property of White, had been brought into the District of Columbia for illegal purposes. Attorney Miller asked that Maj. Pullman, Edward B. Hesse, property clerk, and Sergt. Stott be ordered to appear in court. Judge Hardison declined to issue such order, but suggested that they could be brought in on subpoena. The subpoena will be issued.

RUSSIANS IN CLASH OVER BENEFIT BALL

State Department Asked to Arbitrate in Complained-Of Ignoring.

Not all Russian problems are political and military. The State Department was called upon today to act as social arbiter in the case of a Russian benefit ball to be given January 15, the date of the Russian New Year, in plans for which it is charged that members of the present Russian embassy and their families have been ignored.

Associated with Mrs. George Bakmeteff, who is an American woman, sister of the late Mrs. John R. McLean, are a number of prominent socialists in Washington. The staff of the present embassy claim that the ball is for the benefit of the Russian people, and that it is a patriotic function which celebrates a Russian holiday and is for the benefit of Russians. The ball is to be at Wardman Park Inn.

It is not considered likely that the State Department will take any action in the matter. The ball is a social affair and as a private citizen Mrs. Bakmeteff and her associates are held to have the right to arrange a charity ball and invite whom they please.

PRESIDENT ARRIVES AT ITALIAN BORDER; MET BY MR. PAGE

(Continued from First Page.)

gray but rainless clouds, and played golf for an hour.

There was a quiet family New Year dinner at the Murat mansion. No business was put before the President. His only departure from the injunction of Admiral Grayson to devote the day to complete relaxation and repose came in the afternoon, when he received a New Year call from President and Mrs. Poincaré and later visited Col. Edward M. House, with whom he had a conference. Beyond this he had no appointments.

Calls on Mme. Poincaré.

Before leaving for Rome President Wilson paid a call on Mme. Poincaré at the Elysee Palace in return for the New Year visit President Poincaré paid to President Wilson in the morning.

American Secretary of State, Mrs. House, wife of Col. Edward M. House, and Mrs. Grey, wife of Joseph C. Grey, of the American peace delegation, today, on the occasion of New Year, received informally, their guests being various attaches of the peace conference. American war workers, members of the Red Cross and newspaper correspondents, President Wilson, Secretary of State Lansing, Col. House and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss were among the guests.

Coming Conferences.

The conferences in Rome with the Italian statesmen will, in a sense, be a continuation of those held here when King Victor Emmanuel visited Paris and the President also talked with Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino. The results of President Wilson's conferences with the British premier, David Lloyd George, and Foreign Minister Balfour, which have not yet been disclosed, probably will have an important relation to the continuation of the conferences with the Italian leaders.

The working machinery of the American commission has been thoroughly organized during the President's absence in England, and everything is practically ready to begin business when he returns from Italy. There appears no reason for altering the forecast made four weeks ago that President Wilson intends to be back in Washington before the closing of the American Congress on March 4, or that if necessary, he will return to France early in the spring to continue his work.

There are, however, some indications that the President's hope that his return will not be necessary may be realized.

PEACE DELEGATES LIKELY TO INTERCHANGEABLE MEMBERSHIP

Plan of Mr. Balfour Is Favorably Considered.

TEUTON ENVOYS UNNAMED

By the Associated Press. PARIS, January 2.—The number of delegates representing each of the great nations at the coming peace conference is likely to be increased beyond five, the number previously considered probable, by the inclusion of several delegates who may exchange places with others, taking part in the conferences only when the special subjects upon which they are authorities are being considered.

Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, favors an increase in the number of representatives, and his proposition appears to be receiving favorable consideration. Mr. Balfour made his desire known during his conference with Col. E. M. House Tuesday.

American representatives who probably will attend these on the "interchangeable" delegates are Herbert Hoover, the food administrator; E. A. Tamm, head of the shipping board; Bernard M. Baruch, Admiral Benson and Vance McCormick, head of war board, who is on his way here.

Probable British Members.

According to the London Evening News, in addition to Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Secretary Balfour and Andrew Bonar Law, the British representatives to the peace conference will include Viscount Hardison, former governor general of India, and permanent under secretary for foreign affairs; Sir William G. Tyrrell, former private secretary to Edward VII, who will act for the foreign office; Sir Louis Mallet, former British ambassador to Turkey, as authority on matters relating to Turkey; Sir Esme W. Howard, minister to Sweden, as authority on northern Europe; Sir Ralph Paget, minister to Denmark and former minister to Bulgaria, as an authority on the Balkans, and Sir Eyre Crowe, assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs, as an authority on affairs of western Europe.

This list subsequently was confirmed by official announcement.

LONDON, January 2 (via Montreal). It is expected here that the conference will begin on January 12. A majority of the British delegates will leave London on January 4, but the premier and Chancellor Bonar Law will not go until about the middle of next week.

With Foreign Office Officials Who Will Accompany the Premier.

Mr. Balfour seeks to compel the representatives of the estate of Mr. McLean, who was his uncle, to allow him a larger share in a valuable fluorapatite mine in Illinois than is conceded by the trustees.

Mr. Balfour's mother and Mrs. Dewey are the trustees of the mine. Mr. Balfour's claims were equal joint ownership with Mr. McLean in the mine. The trustees declare the petitioner is entitled to a one-sixth interest only.

Mrs. Dewey Changed Opinion.

Mrs. Dewey at first sided with the trustees of the mine, but later repudiated her answer filed in the case and in another response to the bill set up a claim of ownership similar to that of Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Balfour, claims misrepresentation on the part of the dead mine owner's estate in the purchase of the mine in his own name.

BREIT PROBE PROPOSED

Senator New's Resolution, However, Goes Over Under the Rules.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate today by Senator New of Indiana providing for an investigation by the military affairs committee into the report that a soldier's camp at Breist, France, is insanitary and that the conditions there are bad. Senator New asked for immediate consideration of the resolution.

Teuton Envoys Unnamed.

PARIS, January 2.—Germany has not yet submitted a list of her probable peace delegates or at least no such list has been brought to the attention of the American delegation to the peace conference, which is much criticized for its silence.

The policy of the American delegation with regard to the Russian situation, and its general complication with the unrest in the Balkans and the former Russian districts has not yet taken form. The American delegates apparently do not consider that the French and English have outlined a definite policy toward Russia.

Policy Outlined Not New.

In this connection it may be stated that Foreign Minister Pichon's statement to the effect that France favored defensive intervention in Russia is not looked upon in peace conference circles as a new declaration, as defensive intervention already exists, and the process of hemming in Bolshevik Russia by allied forces in support of the anti-German governments in Russia has long been in progress.

BERGER CLAIMS HE WAS OPPOSED TO I. W. W. AIMS

CHICAGO, January 2.—Victor L. Berger, congressman-elect from Milwaukee, resumed the witness stand today in the trial of five socialist leaders charged with violation of the espionage law.

Speeches and interviews by Berger denouncing the I. W. W. were read to the jury by Henry C. Cochems, attorney for the defense.

In one speech Berger said: "The socialist party and the I. W. W. have nothing in common. I suppose I am more hated by the I. W. W. than any man in America."

Letters sent to Berger by Amos Pinchot charging "dollar a year" men serving on war government boards in Washington with profiteering were read to the jury.

Berger said the information contained in the letters was used as a basis for an editorial published in the Milwaukee Leader. Another letter from Pinchot ridiculing advice issued by the government for the conservation of food during the war was read to the jury.

Berger said he never refused to print any Red Cross war savings stamp or other war advertisements offered his newspaper.

Ruins of Public Square and Principal Street of Italian Town Which Was Unfortunate Enough to Be in Way of Hun Advance



This official picture just received in this country gives some idea of how Italy suffered during the war and the vast amount of reconstruction work ahead. The photograph shows what were the square and principal street of Roana. The ruined buildings were in no man's land for some time and were shelled by both sides.

SEEK MORE EQUITY IN M'LEAN ESTATE

Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Dewey in Court.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, Mrs. Daniels, Mrs. Mildred McLean Dewey, widow of Admiral George Dewey, and Admiral McGowan were present today in Equity Division No. 2 of the District Supreme Court, before Justice Bailey, as witnesses for the hearing of the suit instituted by Frederick H. Bugher of New York against the American Security and Trust Company and Edward B. McLean, as trustees of the estate of John R. McLean.

The hearing was postponed until Monday and the witnesses excused until that time.

Seeks Most of Estate.

Mr. Bugher seeks to compel the representatives of the estate of Mr. McLean, who was his uncle, to allow him a larger share in a valuable fluorapatite mine in Illinois than is conceded by the trustees.

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MOTION PICTURES TO AID U. S. WIN WORLD TRADE

The United States is going to use motion picture films to win world trade, Secretary Redfield has asked Congress for \$69,000 for this purpose. The design is to promote trade by industries and to combat German propaganda which, for example, has told South American consumers that the United States has no big and progressive manufacturing plants, by showing pictures of those plants in operation.

CLERKS BEING SHIFTED TO CLOSE WAR BUSINESS

Several government bureaus and departments need additional clerks to close war business, and large numbers are now being transferred to these branches of the government service. This was made plain in testimony before the House appropriations committee. The need for additional employees was illustrated by the office of the adjutant general, the medical department and the ordinance department.

Vermont's Governor Is Accused.

MONTPELIER, Vt., January 2.—The charge that Gov. Horace P. Graham, during the four-year years that he was state auditor, failed to account for \$24,755, which he had drawn by orders on the state treasurer is contained in a report of a firm of accountants made public by the state board of control. Gov. Graham is awaiting trial on indictments charging grand larceny and embezzlement.

CONTROLLER'S RULINGS, D. C. PAY CASES, GIVEN

Returned Soldiers Offered Cash, Clothes and Food by Bolsheviks.

Advices to the State Department today announce that returning Russian prisoners of war coming out of Austria-Hungary and Germany are being offered 200 rubles monthly, clothing and food to join the red army.

According to this information few of these prisoners accept this offer. The prisoners say popular feeling in Russia runs strongly against the bolsheviks.

The bolshevik forces now are concentrating on the Ukrainian front, retreating from the Ural and other fronts because of food conditions.

The prisoners relate that uneatable black bread is sold for 15 rubles a Russian pound, and that the people of Moscow are obliged to go 1,000 miles to get bread cars.

750,000 Died in Prison.

One prisoner related that when typhus struck the Russian prison camps his comrades were dying at a rapid rate. It was reported that 750,000 died in prison between 1915 and the time of their release.

Transportation conditions in bolshevik-controlled Russia are reported much worse than in Siberia. No passenger cars are being run except as freight cars, and service other than third class is infrequent.

Advices reaching the State Department today declare that the government control of prices with a resultant increase. It is also stated that vodka again is being manufactured by the government and is selling for six rubles a pint.

INTERNED U. S. CONSUL'S PRIVILEGES EXTENDED

A message from Roger Culver Tredwell, the American consul formerly stationed at Petrograd, who has been interned in his rooms at Tashkent, Turkistan, by the Russian bolshevik authorities since the latter part of October, was made public today by the state department.

The message, dated December 17, was sent through the government of India. Mr. Tredwell reported that he was well, and that although for six weeks he was not permitted to take exercise, he finally had been given that privilege. The department announced it was continuing its efforts through various channels to effect the consul's release.

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BRITISH KEPT SECRET.

Know of Tank Building, But Concealed It From Enemy.

LONDON, January 1.—Brig. Gen. George K. Cockrell, the retiring director of special intelligence at the war office, in his farewell message today to his associates in that department, calls attention to the fact that although many persons in Great Britain knew of the preparations for the counter offensive which led to the downfall of the German armies, the construction of tanks and other military secrets, not one word reached the enemy.

It is proposed to hold a world conference of working women in the near future, probably in Paris.

STATES ACTION ON JULY 5, '18

Kautsky Denies Crown Council Decided on War.

PARIS, January 1 (Havas). Kautsky, who is in charge of preparation of the German Book, informs French newspaper that the report that a German council had been held July 5, 1918, to decide finally on the question of entering war was incorrect. The German emperor, Kautsky said, in conference on that day with a number of prominent Germans, was decided to support Austria in demands on Serbia.

Birds and cats are subject to influenza.

Saks & Company

Pennsylvania Ave. Seventh Street

Bargains the Boys Will Enjoy!

January is the month of preparation for our inventory February first—which marks our fiscal year—and in line with that task these specials are offered for tomorrow and Saturday:

Boys' Overcoats—Brown, Gray and Blue Mixtures—sizes from 10 to 18 **\$16.50**

Boys' Military-cut Overcoats—in Gray mixture and Tan—Gilt buttons; belt in back. Sizes 2½ to 10 years..... **\$6.75**

Boys' Fancy Cheviot Suits; Gray and Brown Mixtures; belt all around; cut large and full..... **\$5.95**

Boys' Corduroy Suits—Mouse color; Military back; belt all around. Broken sizes 10 to 15 years **\$5.75**

Boys' Fancy Cheviot Suits; in Brown and Gray Mixtures—belted model; knickerbocker pants. Broken sizes. Sizes 7 to 17 years..... **\$7.50**

Boys' Regulation Blue Serge Sailor Suits—long pants; emblem and service stripe on sleeve. Sizes 2½ to 9 years..... **\$11.75**

Boys' Bath Robes—made of neatly patterned blankets; cut long and flowing; with neck cord and girdle; 4 to 6 years. **\$1.98**

Boys' Shirts—neat effects; with stiff cuffs—but in size 12½ only..... **79c**

Boys' Blouse Waists; White, with fancy collars. Broken sizes 6 to 14 years..... **59c**

Boys' Union Suits; Gray and Ecru; closed crotch. Broken sizes 24 to 34..... **\$1.45**

Boys' Black Cat Hose—fast Black and in the popular rib. Sizes 7 and 7½.... **30c**

The Story of The Star

CHAPTER IV.

MECHANICAL

"Time and tide wait for no man"—neither will newspaper presses, for the daily newspaper must go to press on time every day.

It is the province of the business management of a newspaper to provide and maintain the means for producing a newspaper on time every day.

It is the function of the editorial department to assemble and edit the news of the world up to the very minute the paper goes to press.

It is the duty of the advertisers to furnish copy and cuts in ample time to avoid errors and delay.

Comes then the mechanical part of publishing a newspaper.

In the modernly equipped composing room of The Star the almost human Mergenthaler typesetting machines turn news and advertising copy into lines of type that are assembled and proved and corrected with remarkable rapidity. Display lines are hand-set in new machine-made type.

Pages are made up in "forms," or metal frames, and a "form" goes to the matrix-making machine every two or three minutes.

The matrix, a fireproof paper positive impression of the page of type, goes to the stereotyper, who molds a semi-circular metal plate which fits the printing cylinder of the modern newspaper press.

With all the plates in place and the huge rolls of paper set, The Star's three big presses start on time, each press turning out over five hundred completely printed and folded copies of The Star every minute—for nearly a hundred thousand copies of The Star are eagerly awaited every afternoon.

Wonderfully efficient is the mechanical part of newspaper making, but the wonder of it all is that the finished product is delivered by carrier direct to your door at practically the same time every afternoon for about a cent and a half a day—payable at the rate of 40 cents a month for The Evening Star, or 60 cents a month including The Sunday Star.

What's in a Cup?

In a cup of Postum there's a most attractive flavor. There's health, too.

For Postum contains the goodness of cereals, with no harmful substance.

INSTANT POSTUM

is made in a moment, at table, without boiling. Economical, convenient, delicious.

"There's a Reason"

